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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/512,134	10/13/2005	Uwe Guntow	62163(45107)	9190
21874	7590	03/12/2008	EXAMINER	
EDWARDS ANGELI, PALMER & DODGE LLP P.O. BOX 55874 BOSTON, MA 02205			LAIOS, MARIA J	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	1795		
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/512,134	Applicant(s) GUNTOW ET AL.
	Examiner MARIA J. LAIOS	Art Unit 1795

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 November 2007.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1,2 and 4-11 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1,2 and 4-11 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 21 November 2007 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. This Office Action is in response to the amendment filed on 21 November 2007. Claims 1, 2, 3-6, 9 and 10 have been amended. Claim 3 has been cancelled. Claim 11 has been added. Claims 1, 2, 4-11 are finally rejected for reasons necessitated by applicant's amendment and for the reasons of record.

Drawings

2. The drawings were received on 21 November 2007. These drawings are acceptable.

Specification

3. Applicant is reminded of the proper content of an abstract of the disclosure. The abstract should not refer to purported merits or speculative application of the invention and should not compare the invention with the prior art. It is recommended to the applicant to remove the word "new".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless —

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

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5. Claims 1, 2 and 6 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Ivers-Tiffee et al. ("Material and technologies for SOFC-Components, *Journal of the European Ceramic Society*, 2001, pp 1805-1811).

With regard to claims 1 and 2, Ivers-Tiffee et al. discloses a high temperature solid electrolyte fuel cell comprising an electrolyte layer between two electrode layers (Figure 12), the electrolyte particles of Sc-doped ZrO_2 and Gd doped CeO_2 (Table 2, page 1807) on an electrolyte substrate and depositing a nanoporous electrode thin layer by MOD process (page 1809, col. 2 lines 20-25).

With regard to claim 6, Ivers-Tiffee et al. discloses covering the increased surface area (electrolyte boundary layer) by an electrochemical active thin film via MOD (page 1809 lines 20-25).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 5, 8 and 10-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ivers-Tiffee et al. ("Material and technologies for SOFC-Components, *Journal of the European Ceramic Society*, 2001, pp 1805-1811) in view of Herbstritt et al. (Increased Cathode Performance using a Structured Electrolyte Surface, *Electrochemical Society Proceedings*, Volume: 99-19, 1999, pp. 972-980, hereinafter Herbstritt 2).

With respect to claim 10, Ivers-Tiffee et al discloses the electrolyte particles of Sc-doped ZrO₂ and Gd doped CeO₂ and YSZ (Table 2, page 1807) on an electrolyte substrate and depositing a nano-porous electrode thin layer by MOD process (page 1809, col. 2 lines 20-25) but fails to disclose screen printing the electrolyte particles onto an unsintered electrolyte. Herbstritt 2 teaches screen printing the electrolyte unto an unsintered electrolyte substrate and then sintering the structure increases the contact between the electrolyte particles and the substrate (Page 975 paragraph 2).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to screen print the electrolyte of Ivers-Tiffee onto an unsintered electrolyte substrate because Herbstritt et al. teaches this increases the contact between the electrolyte particles and the substrate.

With respect to claim 5, Ivers-Tiffee fails to disclose the particle size of the electrolytic material as 5-20 microns. Herbstritt discloses an electrolytic material (8YSZ) having particle of ~ 17 microns (abstract). Herbstritt teaches increasing the electrolyte surface area leads to a decrease in the cathode resistance (page 697, First paragraph of the introduction) which leads to an increase performance of the fuel cell. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at time of the invention to have the electrolyte of Ivers-Tiffee have a particle size of ~ 17 microns of Herbstritt because this leads to a decrease in the cathode resistance.

With respect to claim 8, Ivers-Tiffee discloses the electrode as discussed above and incorporated herein. Ivers-Tiffee discloses LSM as the electrode but fails to disclose the material as ULSM. Herbstritt discloses the electrode material for a SOFC as ULSM and LSM (Abstract). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to replace the LSM of Ivers –Tiffee with the ULSM of Herbstritt because both are known to be effective active

materials for SOFCs and the references teaches that they are art recognized equivalents for the same purpose. See MPEP 2144.06.

With respect to claim 11, Herbstritt further discloses the ULSM coating solution having a content of 11-12 percent which will lead to high electrical conductivity (page 699 lines 19-25) when applying the MOD method.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have the coating content of the ULSM to be 11-12 percent because Herbstritt teaches that this leads to high electrical conductivity when applied by the MOD method.

8. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ivers-Tiffée et al. ("Material and technologies for SOFC-Components, *Journal of the European Ceramic Society*, 2001, pp 1805-1811) in view of Herbstritt et al. (Cathode Performance: Influence of MOD-Intermediate Layer and Electrolyte Surface Enlargement, *Proceedings of the Fourth European Solid Oxide Fuel Cell Conference*, 10th – 14th July 2000, Lucerne, Switzerland, 2000, pp. 697-706).

Ivers-Tiffée et al discloses the electrolyte particles of Sc-doped ZrO₂ and Gd doped CeO₂ and YSZ (Table 2, page 1807) on an electrolyte substrate and depositing a nano-porous electrode thin layer by MOD process (page 1809, col. 2 lines 20-25) but fails to disclose screen printing the electrolyte particles and the screen printing paste has a solid content of 10-30 weight percent.

Herbstritt et al. discloses that the 8YSZ particle content in the screen-printing paste was adjusted to get an effective electrolyte surface enlargement of 25 percent (Page 699). However, Herbstritt et al does not disclose that screen-printing paste has a solid content of 10-30 weight percent.

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Herbsttritt et al. is clearly teaching that the content of electrolyte particle (which is a solid) is a results effective variable that that controls the effective electrolyte surface enlargement.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have 10-30 weight percent of ScSZ or GCO particle in the screen printing paste because it has been held by the courts that optimization of a results effective variable is not novel. *In re Boesch*, 617 F2d 272, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980).

9. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ivers-Tiffée et al. (“Material and technologies for SOFC-Components, *Journal of the European Ceramic Society*, 2001, pp 1805-1811) in view of Chen et al. (US 6,645,656 B1).

Ivers-Tiffée et al. discloses the cathode material as LSM (page 1806 col. 2 last paragraph) but fails to disclose the LSC electrode compound. Chen et al. teaches a solid oxide fuel cell in which a thin film of $\text{La}_{0.5}\text{Sr}_{0.5}\text{CoO}_{3-\delta}$ is applied by MOD on top of an YSZ layer (col. 5 lines 16-23 and col. 2 lines 28-31) and that LSM ($\text{La}_{1-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{MnO}_3$), a widely used cathode material can also be used (col. 6 lines 28-30).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time of the invention to replace the LSM of Ivers-Tiffée with the $\text{La}_{0.5}\text{Sr}_{0.5}\text{CoO}_{3-\delta}$ of Chen because LSM and $\text{La}_{0.5}\text{Sr}_{0.5}\text{CoO}_{3-\delta}$ are known to be effective active materials for SOFC and the reference teaches that they are art recognized equivalents for the same purpose. See MPEP 2144.06.

10. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ivers-Tiffée et al. (“Material and technologies for SOFC-Components, *Journal of the European Ceramic Society*, 2001, pp 1805-1811) and Chen et al. (US 6,645,656 B1) as applied to claim 7 above, and further in view of

Herbsttritt et al. (Increased Cathode Performance using a Structured Electrolyte Surface, *Electrochemical Society Proceedings*, Volume: 99-19, 1999, pp. 972-980, hereinafter Herbsttritt 2).

Ivers-Tiffey et al. modified by Chen fail to disclose the mass percent in the coating solution.

Herbsttritt 2 teaches the concentration of the coating solution as 11 to 12 percent (Page 974 line 9) for coating the material onto the electrolyte thereby producing perovskite structure. This MOD layer exhibit high electrical conductivity (page 974 lines 7-17).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to adjust the concentration of the coating solution of Ivers-Tiffey modified by Chen to be between 11-12 percent because Herbsttritt 2 teaches that this concentration of the coating solution will eventually lead to an electrode structure having high electrical conductivity.

Response to Arguments

11. Applicant's arguments filed 21 November 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Claims 1-2, 4-9 and 11 are considered product by process claims. The claims refer to a high-temperature solid electrolyte fuel cell. Therefore the fuel cell only requires an electrolyte layer between two electrodes and an electrolyte comprising scandium doped zirconium dioxide or doped cerium oxide which were in the reference of Ivers-Triffee.

The product-by-process limitations of claims are not given patentable weight since the courts have held that patentability is based on a product itself, even if the prior art product is made by a different process (*In re Thorpe*, 227 USPQ 964, 1985). Moreover, a product-by-process limitation is held to be obvious if the product is similar to a prior art product (*In re Brown*, 173

USPQ 685, and In re Fessman, 180 USPQ 324). Claim 1-2, 4-9 and 11 as written does not distinguish the product of the instant application from the product of the prior art.

With respect to applicant's argument of unexpected results in claim 1, the Examiner has rejected the claim under 35 USC 102. 35 USC 102 rejections cannot be overcome with unexpected results. See MPEP 2131.04.

Furthermore any evidence should be submitted in the proper format of a 1.132 Declaration.

Conclusion

12. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to MARIA J. LAIOS whose telephone number is (571)272-9808. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday 10 am -7 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Alexa Neckel can be reached on 571-272-1446. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

MJL
/Susy N Tsang-Foster/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1795